

east of Tahlequah, Cherokee Co., July 31, 1950. Pennell³ records the species as "extending inland to Indiana and Missouri."

**BERLANDIERA TOMENTOSA* Nutt., var. *DEALBATA* T. & G. So referred are: *Waterfall* 7038 from prairie alternating with woods, 3 miles west and 2 north of Siloam Springs, Delaware County, June 8, 1947; *Waterfall* 9582, wooded valley, 3 miles south of Kansas, Adair County, July 7, 1950. This material has the pannose tomentum, stems branched at the summit, and leaves whitened with tomentum beneath, with the upper ones becoming deltoid in outline, as described for var. *dealbata* (T. & G., *Flora of North America* 2: 282. 1843; Gray, *Synoptical Flora of North America*. 1 (2): 243. 1886). Torrey and Gray (*l. c.*) cited Nuttall's material from Arkansas and Drummond's from Texas.

**COREOPSIS TINCTORIA* Nutt., forma *ATROPURPUREA* (Hook.) Fern. The form with purplish-brown rays was collected as *Waterfall* 9527, edge of woods, 2 miles north of Ft. Gibson, Cherokee County, June 30, 1950.

**POLYMNIA CANADENSIS* L., forma *RADIATA* (Gray) Fassett. The form with well-developed rays was collected as *Waterfall* 9589, small canyon in mountains, 5 miles northeast of Tahlequah, Cherokee Co., July 7, 1950. All the material seen in this area, where it was fairly common, had well-developed rays.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

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A GLABROUS VARIETY OF *SILPHIUM TEREBINTHINACEUM*.— At the close of the Columbus, Ohio meetings of the American Institute of Biological Sciences in September, 1950, the author participated in a two-day field trip planned by the Ecological Society of America in conjunction with the Systematic Section of the Botanical Society of America and the American Society of Plant Taxonomists. Capably conducted by Dr. E. Lucy Braun of the University of Cincinnati and Dr. John N. Wolfe of Ohio State University, the company of botanists was led to various interesting sections of Adams and Hocking counties in unglaciated southern Ohio.

At one of the last stations on the trip scheduled for inspection, Dr. Braun called our attention to an unusual natural prairie in Adams County. Here, among a number of other species, were pointed out many plants of *Silphium terebinthinaceum* in which the upper leaf surface was glabrous. Dr. Braun explained that

³ Pennell, Francis W. *The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America*. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. Monog. 1. 1935.

she had observed such smooth-leaved examples for a period of years, and a stop later at another prairie station verified her belief that this was the common type in the unglaciated section of Ohio and was the same as what she had also found in parts of Kentucky.

Examination of Dr. Braun's collections submitted for study and of additional material preserved in the herbarium of the Chicago Natural History Museum indicates that the plant with the glabrous upper leaf surface may best be described as constituting a new variety. In typical *S. terebinthinaceum* the leaves above are either definitely rough with strumose hairs or the enlarged bases of these hairs persist partly or wholly over the leaf surface. In contrast, the new variety has the leaves above glabrous or completely smooth, and there are no indications of persistent bases of trichomes. The lower surface of the leaves of both typical *S. terebinthinaceum* and the new variety is rough-scabrous and always much rougher than the upper surface.

It is fitting, therefore, in view of Dr. Braun's original observations on these plants, to associate her name with this new variety as

***Silphium terebinthinaceum* Jacq., var. *Lucy-Brauniae* Steyermark, var. nov., a typo differt laminis foliorum supra glabris.**—**TYPE:** prairie, north part of Jefferson Top, southeast of Scrub Ridge, 2½ mi. north of Ohio route 348, Adams County, Ohio, August 17, 1950, *E. Lucy Braun* (2 sheets, in herb. E. Lucy Braun).

Other specimens examined: **Ohio:** prairie on limestone, 5.8 mi. north of Jones Corner, Adams County, September 15, 1950, *Steyermark 70564* (herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.). **Kentucky:** prairie patches on limestone ridge-top, Clack Mountain, Rowan County, May 22, 1937, *E. L. Braun 1460* (herb. E. Lucy Braun); same locality, September 28, 1950, *Braun 4870* (herb. E. Lucy Braun, herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.); ridge crest, south of Peach Grove, Pendleton County, July 8, 1941, *Braun 4036* (herb. E. Lucy Braun). **Mississippi:** Agricultural College, Oktibbeha County, August 11–17, 1896, *C. L. Pollard 1332* (herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.). **Illinois:** Lord's Park, vicinity of Elgin, July 29, 1917, *C. Gronemann 44* (herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Harper 3812 from Calhoun County, Alabama, and *Ruth s. n.* from Knoxville, Tennessee (both specimens in herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.) have the upper leaf surface apparently smooth and glabrous, but closer examination reveals some of the enlarged white basal portion of the hair still persisting on the surface.

In the *Steyermark* specimen from Ohio, it was noted that the rays were shorter, the heads smaller, and the plant itself of smaller

stature compared with typical *S. terebinthinaceum*, but these differences have not been correlated in other material examined. Apparently, there is considerable variation in typical *S. terebinthinaceum* as to height of plant, size of leaves, size of heads, and length of ray flowers.—JULIAN A. STEYERMARK, Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois

PELTANDRA VIRGINICA IN WELLAND COUNTY, ONTARIO.—*Peltandra virginica* (L.) Schott & Endl., the Virginian Arrow Arum has long been considered a rare plant in Ontario. Macoun, in his Catalogue of Canadian Plants, published in 1888 made reference to this fact. In describing its occurrence “. . . in a marsh about a mile beyond ‘The Ferry’ Prince Edward County, near Belleville, Ontario . . .” he implied that this was the only location known to him at that time. Soper, in his Preliminary Checklist of Plants in Ontario South of the Canadian Shield, published in May, 1949, indicates that Macoun’s record for *Peltandra virginica* stands alone for this Province, and further emphasizes the rarity of this species by suggesting the possibility that it may be extinct in Ontario, since no recent records have come from the only known station in the Belleville area.

In 1949 considerable interest was aroused when it became known that specimens of *Peltandra virginica* were included in plant collections submitted to McMaster University by Mr. Bert Miller, naturalist of Fort Erie, who was engaged in collecting in Welland Co., Ontario during the summer of 1948. These activities were part of a project involving extensive floral studies in the counties bordering the eastern portion of Lake Erie, initiated by the Department of Botany and assisted financially through a grant from the Ontario Council of Research.

According to Gray’s Manual of Botany, 8th edition, 1950, *Peltandra virginica* is widely distributed in the United States, including neighboring New York State, hence it is not surprising that it should be found in portions of Southern Ontario. This new record for Welland County, however, is particularly interesting, since after careful searching it has been found in this one specific area only—near the mouth of one of the sluggish streams flowing into Niagara River between Niagara Falls and Fort